SNAKE CHARMERS OF INDIA.

HIEROPHANT OLCOTT LAUGHS AT THE APUTED PEATS OF THE JUGGLERS,

of Cives a Remarkable Instance within his own Experience of the Power of the Snake Charmers-He Excites the Fears of Mmc. Blavatsky and the Other Theosophists by Subditing on His Own Hook a Cobra. BOMBAY, July 14 .- Of course I have been sping a sharp lookout since I came to India for things of a mystical character. Magicians, sorcerers, jugglers, snake charmers, exorcists, fakirs. grosseins, acharyas, swamees, sogis, I have been hunting after whenever and wher-

ever there seemed the slightest chance to catch ens or see him perform. A man cannot do fore he has learned the language. Some travellers say they can; but they usually fail to lying se outrageously, or have so palpably been de-selved, that one soon loses confidence in them. What I see here I will tell you as impartially and accurately as I can, and to the extent that I am permitted: for you must know that there be many things of a mystical nature shown to me-nay, to be frank, that have already been shown-which it is not lawful to

Before coming to India I read Robert Heller's assertion that the wonderful stories of Hindoo jugglery were all moonshine; the tricks being absurdly clumsy, and such as he could far excel. Knowing his exceeding deftness, I still thought his talk a bit of bombastic exaggeration, for the cumulative testimony respecting feats of Indian ascetics which surpassed the greatest achievements of our Western prestidigitateurs was unanswerable. What he said only determined me to be unusually circumspect, and to put to its bost use the experience rained by many years' observation of our

American mediums.

My studies began unexpectedly on the very day we reached Bombay. The bungalow engaged for our party was on the Breach Candy Boad, a busy thoroughfare along which crowds are hurrying at all hours of the day. We were sitting at our case when we heard a peculiar, ratting sound as of dried peas shaken in a drum. Presently there passed a lanky, dark kinned Hindoo carrying suspended, from a long bamboo balanced on his shoulders, two low, flat topped, round baskets. Behind him trudged a youth who led two monkeys, and carried a mongoose in a small bag. These were professional jugglers, so we called them in, and told them to show us what they could do. will not trouble you with a recital, but simply say that the performance was totally uninterstage, costly paraphernalia, or concealed confederates; what he did was in open day, and right under our noses; but what he did was only the common tricks of legerdemain, which we need not have come so far to see. After that we kept a deaf ear to the rattle of the Bombay juggler's drum, and would not consent to see any of them until the day of the great Shiva Festival at the enerable caves of Elephants, where, with a great crowd about us, we sat under a giant away. We told them in advance that we cared mango tree in a few minutes from the seed.
and the disappearance of a boy from a basket. but they requested permission to first show the Sahibs some other equally wonderful things The day was levely, the shade grateful, the view across the bay to Bom-

centive things were their tricks of the bowing duck and the shooting image. The half of a coacoanutshell is filled with water, set upon three bits of broken the or three gravel stones, and upon the water is set a little wooden duck. The ingeler squats near by and, first sprinkling water on the ground, especially under the cocoa bowl, begins to play upon a sort of flagsociet, made of a dried gourd, with a straight neck in which are "stops and ventages," such as Hamlet had in his pipe. The tiny bird flutters about, as it were, upon his miniature basin, and then, at the word of command, bows to the group of Sahibs. He bows again and again, and in a twinkling down goes his head and uponess his tail as he dives to the bottom. He rises to the surface, flutters about, sails around, bows several times, and then his performance over, its returned to his master's sack. How can it be done? Most of the movements can be accounted for on the theory of a long human hair attached to the flutter and passing through a hole in the bottom of the bowl to the guggler's tee. The water poured upon the ground and the lifting up of the cocoa shell on the three pebbles favor this idea; but I could not detect the slightlest movement of a toe coincidentally with the movements of the duck, though watching for it, nor any symptom of the natachment, for it, nor any symptom of the natachment of a hair to the fligure or the man's toot; nor was there upon the duck any hook or eyelet, or char convenience for such an attachment, for I was allowed to take it in my hand and examine tolosely. owed to take it in my hand and exam-

as there upon the duck any hook or eyelet, or her convenience for such an attachment, for was allowed to take it in my hand and examistic closely. The shooting idol was also a good trick. The galer first made a sort of rude horse by loose-attaching to a small piece of wood four thin maboo splints, say twelve inches in length, for 2s. At the distance of two feet he set up his flavored idol, or shooting mankin, which in extended left hand grasped a strong bow. In the sharp wanting was drawn taut and caught in a tel ou the figure's right shoulder, the right in being wanting. The juggler retired some cas, underground, fell to playing upon a goard pipe, when twang went the bow, but speed, and, hitting the body the straddling horse, knocked it down, are was no hair in this case, and leave you to explain the secret if can. Then came the boy and basket & The sharp lad, being relieved by this is by the second man, who had returned to post, bringing the other sack with him, pred forward, threw off his dioti, and stood the open, as pretty a boyish flaure as one aid care to see. A patter conversation and between him and his master, in which it seasy to make out that the man was preding to explain and occur of fit over the stay in the best six inches—and a cover to fit over the fit of the bottom—which might have him feet and then squatting in the heat of the bottom—which might have him feet six inches—and a cover to fit over the fit of the basket, and the net of cords, and the mouth closed into the open mouth of the basket have believe expostulate against bestive feet six inches—and a cover to fit over the fit of the basket, the cover was put on, the fit removed, and the soy could be heard through the wicker work to the accompanity of the ladd screams, which made the feets present shoulder, and seem as though in the move of the ladd screams, which made the f and smiled a sweet smile and semiled a sweet smile maph as a voice-presumably the lad's—oard calling him from afar, behind the of the outmost crowd. But my skeptical saw in the thing only the clumsiest of The supple-limbed boy, disenguaring from the net when concented by the foliath himself in the amply swelling sides basket thus leaving the middle clear for in to stand upon without touching him; ord ran through prepared holes; the system was not his; and he remained into him once of his concentment when the was over.

was over, to their rendering of the mange tree trick, a shabby enough to make every one of the am travelisms who have described the gen-

uine feat, feel like clubbing them off the ground. A shallow hole was scratched in the turf, filled with loose earth, water was poured on it, the juggler (with the sack that the second man had carried away and brought back, between his hands under a cloth over the plare, kept his hands under a cloth over the plare, kept his hands under a cloth over the plare, kept his hands under a cloth over the plare, kept his hands under a cloth over the plare, kept his hands under a cloth over the plare, kept his hands under a cloth over the plare, kept his hands under a cloth over the plare, kept his hands under the multiple of the cloth, and showed us a bigger twig; and, finally, as though he had forced Dame Nature into an unusually sharp cang of parturition, and we beheld was removed for the last time, and we beheld was removed for the last time, and we beheld was removed for the last time, and we beheld was removed for the last time, and we beheld was removed for the last time, and we beheld was removed for the last time, and we beheld was removed for the last time, and we beheld was removed for the last time, and we beheld was removed to the last time, and we beheld was removed to the last time, and we beheld was removed to the last time, and the was cloth of conditions of the kind flowers, and took another good, refreshing icok at the solemn Trimuri flaures carved on the living rock of a former a caver, by forgotten sculptors of a former a caver, by forgotten sculptors of the kind that succumb to disappointments; so you may depend upon ft, iwil some day send you—from Calcuta, Madras, Cochin, Ceylon, or semewhere (even, perhaps, from one of these." silent clotsters in the Himalian was and beyond" that you once made game of, and the was evidently a Rajoot, for his compassionate and promised the was the charmer of the was charted a south time. A strain was a strain wa

the Hindoo's hand. Presently it lunned forward as quick as a flash, and struck at the band where it was unprotected by the bird's wings. The man never flinched, and the angry snake then struck the chicken again and again. The charmer dropped it on the floor, where it was again struck, and then its enemy, as if satisfied, cose again and resumed its bissing. The charmer dropped it on the floor, where it was again struck, and then its enemy, as if satisfied, cose again and resumed its bissing. The charmer bissing again the company of blood, showed us where one of the langs had plerced the skin. His coolness at once aurprised me and excited my suspicious, though we had just witnessed the end of the fowl. He went to a small tin box that he had placed conveniently near, and turning over what appeared the company of the company of the company of the again of the state of a vest button, which he applied to his wound. Its diameter, as I subsequently ascertained, was 17-32 of an inch. State the company of the scale, and found it just balanced eighty of them. Its color above is a dark brown; that beneath a dull load color; and the two lamines are joined in the color of the famous medical state of a vest button. Its color above is a dark brown; that beneath a dull load color; and the two lamines are joined in camed. If cold a new the came of the came of the famous medical stay in the content of the famous medical stay in the color of the famous had due to a magical stay integrated to rode, it you taking hold of the charmer of the surface that had been applied to the man's hand any gummy or sticky substance that would account for its having adhered so tenachously. He said that the said that the serious had the surface that had been applied to the man's h

would go through such a performance for me as I have narrated, the effect of this bony substance upon his nervous system would seem to be a subject for scientific inquiry.

I had intended to describe the latest and best exhibition of juggling skill at our bungalow—by a Mohammedan—but I have ourran the limits of my space, and must defer it until another occasion. I have been at the pains to procure from the Government archives the statistics of the number of wild beasts and snages killed within the past twelvemonth in the Bombay Presidency, and the number of men and cattle they have destroyed. They are as follows:

Animals destroyed—Tigers, 79: leopards, 226, bears, 84: wolves, 156: hyenas, 1: other animals, 445: snakes, 86,796. Of the last named, 70,094 were despatched at Ratnágari alone, whence I infer that Ratnágari is a good locality to avoid, unless one has his pockets full of

bears. 34: wolves. 156: brenss 1; other and mais. 45: sankes. 86:796. Of the last names, whence I infer that Rainfager is a good locality to avoid, unless one has his pockets full of sanke stones.

To-day I have the following partial figures from a Government offeer on duty in the central provinces. In this great political district there were killed, in 1878: Of tigers, 157, against 203 in 1877: of panthers, 391, against 244 in the previous year; of bears, 187, against 207. Government pays a bounty of fifty shillings for a tiger and ten shillings for a leopard. The skins are never brought in cured, and they are generally much spoiled in the skinning. The claws are always taken out and the whiskers singed. My correspondent says:

It is the vericat accident to get a complete skin orders to so that.

Other ment of the complete skin to the cut off the heads of all skins in consequence.

Let those, therefore, who possess a fine tiger skin, rug or sleigh robe, value their prize. I saw yesterday, at a Mohammedan's shop in Bombay, a lot of thirty-eight leopard skin given a claw remaining.

Let me conclude by repeating the very interceting story that our Hajpoot, Bichu Nath. told me about the source of his sanke stones. He says—and his statement has been corroborated to me by a learned native by skind on the house of the unit of the heads of the prize of the could not find one that had either a head or a claw remaining.

Let me conclude by repeating the very interceting story that our Hajpoot, Bichu Nath. told me about the source of his snake stones. He says—and his statement has been corroborated to me by a learned native by simbly cutting the skin which should not be seen that in the roof of the mouth of about one cobr in a hundred will be seen this bony growth, covered with the ordinary skin that the bone of the unknown of the state of the says. He had been dead to the bone of the state of

former size, and Tuz Sun, then the oldest penny their prices. The printing paper bill of the New fork Times for that year was \$60,000, and that of the Journal of Commerce \$50,000. These bills were then considered enormous, but in comparison with those of to-day they are small. The Sun, even with the low price paid for paper at the present day, annually expends \$300,600 for the material—nearly three times the amount of the combined bills of those two newspapers. It is estimated, also, that the 2,000 tons of paper now annually consumed by THE SUN would have been nearly or quite enough to have supplied all the newspapers published in New York city at that time.
In 1856 the consumption of paper in the United

quite enough to have supplied all the newspapers published in New York city at that time.

In 1856 the consumption of paper in the United States was equal to that of England and France together. The highest price ever paid was in 1864, when newspaper stock was sold at 28 cents, and book paper at 45 cents per pound. This, however, was of short duration. These facts go to illustrate the great advance of the paper trade during those years, and since that time the growth has been so rapid, and has assumed such encorrous proportions, that it now ranks among the greatest industries of the age. The use of straw and wood as ingredients has been largely instruments in its growth and advance. Improvements in paper making machinery are constantly being made, which leases the labor and tend to cheapen and perfect the manufacture of paper.

At the present time, the United States is making more than ene-third of all the paper made in the world. The product is about 1.830 tons daily, amounting to about 640,500 tons per year. There are now 227 mills, representing a capital of at least \$100,000,000. These mills employ 22,000 persons, who draw about \$9,500,000 in salaries per year. It is estimated that the entire paper interest, including manufacturing, printing, and publishing, furnishes employment of 5,000 persons, who draw about \$9,500,000 in salaries per year. It is estimated that the entire paper interest, including manufacturing in the growth of this industry has been very rapid of late years in the Western States. The introduction of the new Bullock printing presses of extra width into the press rooms of The Sux and other large dailies, has opened a new field of usefulness for the newspaper interest, and many paper makers are bastening to increase and entarge their machiners for interest grades and qualities of apper number at loust twenty-live, and vary from the finest grades and qualities of apper number at loust twenty-live, and vary from the finest grades and qualities of apper number at loust twenty-live, and vary fr

A STRUGGLE WITH A QUOUT.

The Crime for Which a Convict Was Sent to

From the Detroit Neces. In 1860 I was a student at the old " Farmers' Academy," at Goshen, N. Y., near New York city-at least it is about 65 miles from it. One night in November Mart Palnes and myself were coming home from a dancing party out at Snake Hill. The night was dark and cloudy, but the clouds were occasionally broken a little, and thus gave the moon a chance to peep out and show us our routs. We were waiking home alone, having left a group of girls behind in charge of Ned Northand Bobby White, two of the boys who liked to be with the girls better than we two did. In those days I was not very timid, and I was quite as strong as I am now, but a real, earnest, rough-and-

as I am now, but a real, earnest, rough-and tumble test of my strength had never been called for.

We were trudging along shead of the rest of our little party, when suddenly Paines startled me with a proposition to cut across iots and go through the cemetery, which would shorten our journey a little, and give us a chance to get into town far ahead of our companions.

When Mart and I got to the corner where the stile crossed the fence leading into the silent dwelling place of the dead, I felt for my match box to get a "lucifer" with which to light a fresh eigar (smoking is no new habit with me, you see), and somehow I managed to drop the box, and as it struck the wooden stile with a sharp, metallic ring, we heard a well-defined "whist," that was half a word and haif a low whistle of warning. We two lads instantly sunk to the ground, wrigged up close to the fence, and began to look and listen in order to see where the noise came from. In a moment Mart nudged me and whispered, Grave robbers, by thunder!" And sure enough—as just then the moon came out, and we saw two villain-ous-looking chaps, who, to my distorted imagination, at first looked to be about eight feet bigh. While the moon was shining they stood perfectly motionless; but a moment later, when it had withdrawn its light, they stooped down and resumed their disreputable operations.

By this time we had got their bearings pretty well, and I, who had been grasping Mart's hand, suddenly feet him begin to tremble. At first I thought it was fear, but a moment later I knew what was the matter when he fairly hissed in my ear; "Charlie, that is Amy's grave, and if you will stand by me I will kill or capture the helihounds who are trying to tear her out of it, — them!" I had never imagined it before, but in a twinkling I grasped the lidea of why he had been so gium since boautiful, haughty Amy B— died, and I was in a moment as ancry as he was. We listened and watched, and made out the grave her will be one of his gave orders. Now, these grave robbers don't dis op

Sabibs some other equally wonderful things find the wine accress the bary to Borns y ravialing: the motity crowd about the sake argued to be the same of the same They told me afterward that Bob White and the girls heard Mart yell, and heard the pistol shot, and a moment afterward saw a man spring over the lence, leap into a wagon that had been standing in the shadow, then suddenly, with a cry of pain, fall out again. A moment ister hearing the negro and me panting and struggling in the graveyard. Bob had made a break for where I was, and had got there just as I had managed to batter the ugliness out of the black ghoul's head and had fainted away. Just then Mart revived (he had not been hurt badly, but a bullet left an ugly ridge along his right temple), and they tied the negro with his own ropes, and went to look after the white ghoul. He was there sure epough. Mart had broken his right forearm with that oak picket, and the fellow did not find it out until he struck against the wheel in climbing into the wagon and the pain caused him to fall. The tumble knocked his head against a clod, and it made life a blank for him for a few moments.

We recognized him as a nice young man who had been loafing about town for some weeks, and we thought he was too badly hurt and seared to need much watching. But while we were loading the negro into the wagon our nice young man, who was a professional supply agent for a certain college, had given us the slip; but we stayed by our colored friend until we saw him safe behind the prison bars that night, and if ever you are detailed to go down to Sing Sing, to interview some great prison bird inquire for No. 2.521, and that is Nick Parmlee, the colored Ocange County grave robbor, sont ur for a long term for that night's work. He killed a keeper after ward and they made him a lifer.

I did not get out of bed after that tussel for two days, and to this hour I am not over fond of lonely graveyards.

RUNNING FOR HIS LIFE, Fearful Encounter Between a Farmer and on

Ox Mad with Hydrophobia.

Near Orwigsburg, Pla, yesterday, George
Herman, A few days ago it was bitted by a
dox aupposed to be man. On Wednesday oven
hydrophobia. The animal had been raised by
Mr. Herman. A few days ago it was bitten by a
dox aupposed to be man. On Wednesday oven
attrangely, and he penned it up in a shed in the
barnyard. About 40 clock y sesterday morning
he was awakened by hearing strange sounds in
of his horses was unany. Supposing that one
aurprised to see the ox raving around the barny
ayard, uttering low means and loraing up the
ground with its horns. When Mr. Herman enaupproached it. When he was about 1 ve. out
from the animal it lowered its head, and, with a
rout, made a rush at him. The man retained
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his presences of mind, and as the animal arrout made a rush at him. The man retained
hence, but his out the face by From the Reading Engle. Near Orwigsburg, Pa., yesterday, George

THE RECENTRIOTS IN IRELAND.

Mow Two Thousand Home Bulers Celebrated From the Landon Times, Aug. 19,

The story of the riots at Lurgan, as narrated by our Dublin correspondent, is distress-ing enough, but it requires some ingenuity to make it the pretext, as Mr. O'Donnell does in a letter we print this morning, for an attack on the Irish police. The history of the disturb-ance is painfully simple. On "Derry Day," the 15th of August, a procession of 2,000 Home Rulers left the town of Lurgan to hold a meeting in the neighborhood. They returned at midday, about the time when the factory opera-tives were released for the dinner hour. Crowds assembled in the streets to witness the passage of the procession, and thus all the ele-ments of a party explosion were gathered to-gether.

Crowds assembled in the streets to witness the passage of the procession, and thus all the elements of a party explosion were gathered together.

Four persons were injured, one of them a poor boy named Furphey, who had run out of his father's house a few minutes before to see the procession pass, being shot dead. Of the others, two were only slightly wounded, while a third, who was shot through the leg, is not thought likely to recover the shock of the amputation which was considered necessary. The riot was quelled for the time by the determined action of the constabulary, and the mob soon dispersed. But Lurgan has since been in a condition of seething turbulence, and the riot broke out again on Saturday night. This time the mob itself was armed, and fired repeatedly on the police. Demonstrations similar to those at Lurgan took place on Derry Day in other localities, but, happily, the police were able to prevent any serious breach of the peace. If they were less auccessful at Lurgan, we are forced to the conclusion that it was because the mob was more turbulent, and by no means because the constabulary were less prudent or forbearing in the discharge of a very difficult duty.

An incident, trifling in itself, sufficed to give the signal for a serious riot. An attempt was made to pull off the green sash of one of the processionists; a scuille ensued, and the fight soon became general. The police at once interfered, and at first they did their best to clear the streets and restore order by charging with their staves. But this well-intentioned manceuver wholly failed of its purpose. The contending parties turned upon the gurdians of order, who were quickly exposed to volleys of stones from both sides. Their efforts to restore order proved wholly unavailing, and their position soon became critical. Captain Redmend, who was in command, read the Riot act and then ordered the police to fix bayonets. Reven this measure, however, proved insufficient, and as the turbulence rapidly increased, the men were atlast ordered t

such occasions, the innocent had suffered for the guilty.

From the London Febryaph, Asp. 19.

At the inquest on the body of John Furphey, the lad who was shot dead by the police, a majority of the jury found that his death was caused by a guashot wound, produced by a stray ball, while the constabulary were firing, in the discharge of their duty, on the riotous mob under the command of Capt. Redmond, R. M. The eleven dissenting jurymen, all Roman Catholies, handed in a procest that there was no justification for the firing. The twelve jurymen who constituted the majority were all Protestants.

A Largan telegram, dated yesterday morning, says: "The town is now perfectly quiet. An uneasy feeling prevailed throughout yesterday, and lest night the police converted a vacant house in the Roman Catholie district into a temporary barrack, and filled it with extra constables. Bodies of police were stationed at intervals along the streets in the disturbed districts, and allowed no crowds to collect, and no further outbreak occurred. On inquiry at the hospital this morning I was informed that Rowan, whose hand was blown off, is a little better, and the girl Furphey, who was shot by the police, is also steadily improving. The man Smyth, however, is not so well.

A telegram received at midnight states: "No disturbances have laken piace in Lurgan today. Large numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholies gathered in their respective districts, but the police were placed at the different points of danger, and there was no collision. Occasional shots were fired. The 200 extra police have been respected in their respective districts, but the police were fired. The 200 extra police have been respected in their respective districts, but the police were fired. The 200 extra police have been respected in their respective districts, but the police were fired. The 200 extra police have been respected in their respective districts, but the police were fired. The 200 extra police have been respected in their respective districts, but the

winner. The badger was a weak and insignificant-looking little animal, but its eyes gleamed viciously, and its long glistoning teeth snapped as it was taken out of the bag and placed on the ground. The badger, after oyeing the crowd, waddled complacently into a barriel that was fastened on its side in one corner of the stable. The badger was imported and is six years old. It has fought sixteen battles and been "druwa" four times in this country and twice in Engiand. When the dog was unchained it approached the barrel and anified at it suspiciously, but the badger's teeth snapped deflantly, and in a second. Dan "had entered and they were at it. The badger's tough hide and heavy cont of hair protected it greatly, and as it used its teeth and braced itself firmly agains the side of the barrel. Dan's "efforts to draw it out did not meet with much success. After twenty-two minutes' desperante fighting the dog's teeth slipped and it fell outside the barrel. Before it could reenter, Donnelly selized the dog and attended to a number of ugly wounds on its face. At the same time McCandlish was paying similar attentions to the barrel like a shot, and after a brief struggie got the badger almost to the mouth; but by a sudden wrench the courageous intle animal freed itself and get back before "Dan" could provent. It was now forty-five minutes since the fight had opened and the crowd began to think that "Dan" had anything but a soft contract, and bets were freely offered that the dog would not win. The dog was allowed to breathe twice during the remaining fifteen minutes, and each time it returned pluckly to the fray; but when the time expired it was still strugging in the barrel and the badger was no nearer draw" than it had been when the struggle began. Five minutes extra time was allowed the dog, but it failed to defeat its resolute little opponent, and they were separated. The stakes were awarded to McCandlish, who, after washing the badger, returned it to the bag an the party dispersed. The dog received much more ounsim

BULL-FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

The Fashlounble Amusement of Our Neigh-bors Across the Border,

MATAMOROS, Maxico, Aug. 4.—I have just witnessed a built fight in this city—a singular scene within a mile or two of the United States boundary line. The fight was so different in many respects from similar scenes in South America and old Spain that I describe it for your roaders: The seats around the arena are filled with the city of Tamaulipus, including many women, some beautiful, some pretty, and a good many ugiv.

The built is driven into the arena, a thin, gaunt animal, pale yellow or cream color, longpointed borns, short head and flery cye, but young, not evidently more than a three-year old, and sadily weak-ned by long fasting. He shorts, and takes a hurried survey of the accne. A pleador, in red tights, runs past him and flaunts ared rag in his face. The built shorts, runs his long horn, with a quick flashing morthle man's hand. Other pandor are at the same thing; the brute becomes excited and charges widly at his tomentors; they spring lightly to one side, blinding the built with the eloth, or bound up the side of the high fence, beyond the reach of his sharp borns. The crowd hoot and yell for the bandarias (arrows with strong, barbed iron points, winged with a profusion of colored paper cat in strips. The pleador most skilfully seazes one in each hand, and when the now thoroughly aroused and maddened animal rushes savagely at him, plants the two bandarias in the two sides of the sainaal's nock, who pitches, roars, and charges around the grens, blood flowing freely, the colored paper cat in strips. The pleador most skilfully seazes one in each hand, and when the now thoroughly aroused and maddened animal rushes savagely at him, plants the two bandarias in the two sides of the sainaal's nock, who pitches, roars, and charges around the grens, blood flowing freely, the colored paper and deeper.

The middle proper streamers flying, and the crowd yellow and hooting like domons.

With freely the colored paper cat in strips, shows an iclination, the short paper and deeper. The match is touched to the roads,

From the Lauticelle Medical Nega.

But the dectors are going up and the aristocracy are coming down; and the dectors, being among to brainlest of men, and the most generally well-informed every-where, will ere long be free-stibly feit. There is but one frue aristocracy, and that is the aristocracy of let-ters, which is open to all avecations. To this the werld is drifting.

From the Wisco Emphore.

A case of resuscitation from death, or supposed death, occurred vesterday. We to a whom the posed death, occurred vesterday. We to a whom the posed death, occurred vesterday. We to a whom the posed was after what appeared to be the final structure, prosts, was after what appeared to be the final structure, prosts, was after what occurred in the foreneous. Later in the day the activity of the corpse, or supposed corpse, was litted into it, not for immediate separate, but for convenence and letter care. The sorrowing friends were amused to see the finger distinctly move. There was faint duiter at the pulse and the rection around the heart still was warm! A physician was called, who applied a carvance battery and made use of other restoratives, but without success. At 10 which last night all signs of life had again disappeared.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN \$1,000s). 10 U. 8 6a, '80, r. | 108'V. | 5 N.C. 6a old iss. | 20 U. 8, 6a, 81, r. | 104'V. | 10 N.C.R.E.J.A.J. | 110 U. 8, 4a, c. | 101'V. | 5 B klys 6a, sr. | 10an, 103 | 5 B klys 6a, sr. | 10an, 103 | 100 U. 8, 4a, c. | 101'V. | 100 U. 8, 4a, c. | 100'V. | 100'V. | 100 U. 8, 4a, c. | 100'V. | 100'V. | 100 U. 8, 4a, c. | 100'V. | 100'V.

Brooklyn, 110 to 120; Jersey City, 140 to 145.

A lively newspaper war upon the present Erie managers may be expected during the coming few months. Mr. McHenry, against whom they hold a judgment for \$2,000,000 seems to have enlisted in his behalf the London correspondents of both the Heraid and the World, and has already, through those two papers, presented his side of the case to the American public. In the last published communication from Mr. Jennings, the correspondent of the World, we find this significant reference to letters written to McHenry by prominent New Yorkers: "There are other latters to see the light, some of which may create no little consternation in certain New York circles when they appear. The secret correspondence was "slightly" exploited a few months ago, and great was the alarm excited thereby. When next the letter bag is opened, the correspondence will not be able to induce the Court of Chancery to protect it by an injunction."

cited thereby. When next the letter bag is opened, the correspondents will not be able to induce the Court of Chancery to protect it by an injunction."

A meeting of the directors of the Burlington. Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company is to be held on Wednesday next to take final action on the lease of the road to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

A rumor is current in Chicago that Mr. Vanderbilt has secured control of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that, in consequence, Mr. Gonid is endeavoring to get the Burlington and Missouri Railroad in Nebraska extended to Oxden. So as to furnish him with an independent connection with the Central Pacific.

The London Francier says that about \$2,000,000 worth of bullion is expected to be shipped by a Liverpool steamer to-day. The correspondent of the same paper at Paris agas: "Gold continues to be sent to the United States for the purchase of wheat. The steamer St. Laurent, sailing on Saturday (to-day) for New York, takes \$3,000,000, part of which is on English account. Gold in lesser quantities, amounting in all to about \$1,000,000, has been sent to Hungary, Roumania, and other parts of Europe for the same purpose."

All the enecks of Joha Mackintosh of Comhill, E. C., London, a large speculator in Amarican railroads, were returned last night. Ho will be declared a defaulter on the Stock Exchange to-day or Monday.

The excess of exports of merchandise from this country over imports of proposed for the welve months ended July \$1, 1878.

A meeting of the Iron Association was held in Pittsburgh on the 28th inst, representatives being present from all the leading points of production west of the Melting the past six months. The auestion of advancing the past six months. The outside of the past six months. The access of the preva

of £50,000.

The production of print cloths in Fall River for the week foots up 100,000 pieces, considerably over two-thirds of a full production, and a gain of 8,000 pieces during the week.

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The Treasurer of the United States has sent out the checks for the quarterly interest on the registered stock of the 4½ Fent. Ioan, which falls due Sept. 1. The number of checks is 11,100, representing \$2,812,500. The amount of 4% Fents outstanding is \$250,000,000.

A correspondent of the London Times, reviewing the state of Lancesbire, points out that in the Oldham district of seventy limited companies hardly any are able to declare dividends, although it has always been considered that the Oldham factories, with their improved machinery and skilled operatives, would make a margin of profit even in the hardest times.

The Borsen Zeitung of Berlin, which is considered good authority, publishes statistics of the wheat harvest throughout Europe. Taking 100 as representing the average harvest, that of the present year in Austro-Hungary may be represented by 78, Germany by 85, France by 78, Switzerland by 88, Italy by 82, England by 78, Russia by 79, and Roumania by 90.

The London Economist of this week says:
The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% to 1¼ Ferent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 62 Kent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 62 Kent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and for trade bills, 60 days to 5 months, is 1% 10 ½ Fent, and 10 £ Fent, bonds have risen a half. The fall

changed."

The Treasury Department has placed \$15.000,000 in gold to the credit of the Superintendent of the Assay Office in New York to be used in pryment for foreign gold coin and gold bars, now being received by European steamers, in payment of balances due this country. This is the largest amount probably ever required for that purpose.

CHILD PARTS, ELLA, AND CUT SERVE OF ELLAY AND CONTROL OF SERVE TO MANY AND SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

The stock market was generally dull, refleved only by a brisk, business in Dolaware, Luckare and Sarurday and a fair business in other coal shares and in the Granger roads. Eric, Lake Shore, Wabash, and Pacific Mail. The coal shares were more steady, but Eric showed ronewed depression. The Granger roads were botter, and there was a marked and varies in Union Pacific. The following were among the final changes: Advanced—Kamasa Pacific, I.; Northwestern common, 8; St. Paul preferred, 8; St. Paul common, 8; Michigan Central, 8; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Leveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Leveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Leveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Leveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Leveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Leveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Inion Pherife, 14; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central, 8; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 2; Pacific Mail, 7; Ohio and Missis Central and M